# January 2006 SCRAP / DEMIL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT FOR CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS



PURPOSE:	2
DEMILITARIZATION (DEMIL)	2
SEGREGATION OF PROPERTY	3
Tier I: DEMIL Retrograde CONUS (Contingent on Army requirements)	3
Tier II: DEMIL at Theater DRMOs	4
Tier III: DEMIL at Forward Operating Locations	4
SIMPLIFIED DEMIL PROCEDURES	4
Requirement of Certificate of DEMIL	5
EXAMPLE of DEMIL CERTIFICATE	6
Non-DEMIL Metal	6
Hazardous Waste	7
DRMOs will not accept the following hazardous waste/material:	7
Burnables	7
Examples of Demil and Non-Demil required property	8
PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY	
EXAMPLES:	10
Military Property Requiring Segregation:	10
NON DEMIL Scrap Metal:	10
DEMIL Required Up Armor Parts:	11
DEMIL Property:	11
Scrap Metal:	11
DEMIL POCs:	12

## **PURPOSE:**

War and contingency operations generate a considerable amount of trash, used and destroyed property, and hazardous waste. All of these items must be handled and disposed of properly. A major concern is the processing and disposal of Significant Military Equipment (SME). SME can be defined as military items, defense articles, technical data and technologies that are vital to the U.S. military. Accountability and control of SME is essential to maintaining the United States military's superiority. These are national security resources. We can not afford to leave behind advanced military technology or equipment that can be used against us by current and future adversaries.

The purpose of this handbook is to provide the deployed warfighter a simplified reference for managing hazardous waste, DEMIL required property, scrap and trash. It does not contain answers for all situations that may arise. More detailed information may be obtained by referring to the **Defense Materiel Disposition Manual**, (DOD 4160.21-M), and the Defense Demilitarization Manual (DOD 4160.21-M-1).

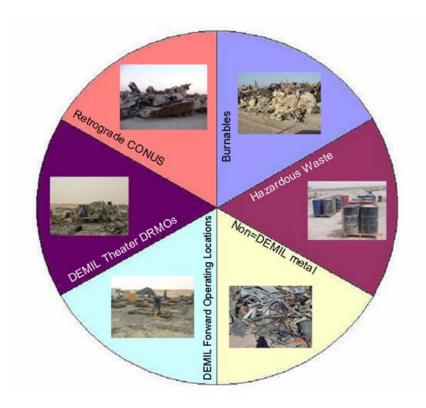
# **DEMILITARIZATION (DEMIL)**

Most items in the DOD supply system are assigned a DEMIL Code (ref: FLIS). These codes are "A" through "Q". In an overseas location all items with a DEMIL code other than "A" will require some type of DEMIL action, usually through mutilation, cutting or

burning. Demilitarization can best be described as the act of destroying the military offensive or defensive advantages inherent in certain types of equipment or material. Again, the purpose is to prevent the future use of the equipment, material and components for its original intended military or lethal purpose. Procedures for accomplishing demilitarization include mutilation, cutting, crushing, scrapping, melting, burning or alteration designed to prevent the further use of this equipment and material. Final determination is made by the program/item manager in coordination with the DEMIL manual.

## SEGREGATION OF PROPERTY

The first step to in ensure the appropriate handling of property and material is to provide property segregation. The following chart and descriptions illustrate the 6 main property groups that will most likely be encountered. These groups can be modified to meet local needs and condition.



## Tier I: DEMIL Retrograde CONUS (Contingent on Army requirements)

- Items too difficult or sensitive to DEMIL in Iraq
- Should be transported directly to DRMO Arifjan
  - COMSEC, fire control systems
  - M1A1/A2
  - M109 Howitzer (155MM)
  - Stryker

Additional Armored Vehicles may be determined by MIL SVC

## Tier II: DEMIL at Theater DRMOs

- Items that can be cut, shredded, crushed, etc.
  - Bradley (BFVS/A1/A2)
  - Military Vehicles
  - Tank Tracks
  - Non Classified Electronic (Radar, Command, control and communication (C3) systems to include radios (transceivers), Up Armored HMMWV (M1114, M1151, & M1152)
  - Un Armored HMMWV for mutilation
  - Navigation and identification equipment Communication (IFF, etc.)
  - Military Equipment that can not be crushed or burned at FOL

**NOTE:** DRMO not allowed to receive any Classified or AEDA (requires dual signature Inert certificate)

## **Tier III: DEMIL at Forward Operating Locations**

- Items that can be burned, shredded, crushed, (Demil Code B/Q/D and C) etc.
  - Military Electronic (UnClass/Un Serviceable), transmitters, receivers amplifiers, Circuit Cards (CCA) ect, UnClass Computer Hard drives, DNVTs (Green Phones), Laser Sighting Peripherals (Sm. Arms), Navigation Systems (Mil GPS), Spent Rocket tubes, Camouflage Nets, Tents, Small Arms Parts (Non-Serialized),
  - Demil required property that can be preformed at FOL by Crushing (Tacked Vehicle) or Burning

NOTE: All other Military Equipment that can not be crushed or burned at FOL, TMRs should be submitted for retrograde to DRMO

## SIMPLIFIED DEMIL PROCEDURES

- Items identified in FOL can be Demiled by crushing or burn/detonation (incendiary explosives) to be completely broken or distorted to preclude restoration to a usable condition.
- To Crush: Tracked vehicle (Tank or large Bulldozer type equipment) on Hard service, property must be completely flatten, any armor must be completely distorted, any military electronics must be have circuit card and components completely smashed . . . the emphasis is to prevent restoration and use!
- To Burn: property must be melted or completely incinerated to preclude re-use or repaired/remanufactured

## Requirement of Certificate of DEMIL

The installation/site commander shall appoint by name and in writing, the person(s) authorized to certify or verify DEMIL. The appointment letter shall be signed by the installation commander.

The certificate must be countersigned by a technically qualified U.S. Government representative (United States citizen) who actually witnessed the demilitarization of the material or inspected the residue. The individual who countersigns should be at least in the next higher management or technical level to the initial certifying individual.

A certificate as quoted below will be signed and dated by technically qualified Government representative personnel who actually performed the demilitarization. The certificate will be executed for all items demilitarized and will read as follows:

"I certify that (identify items) were demilitarized in accordance with (cite specific Appendix, Category and paragraph that were complied with in the DOD 4160.21-M-1 and other applicable regulations)."

The certification will include the printed or typed name, grade/rank/title and activity of the signatories.

In the case of excess/surplus contractor inventory, contractor personnel may accomplish certification. Verification (countersignature) must be accomplished by a technically qualified U.S. government representative (United States citizen).

The disposal activity Chief, Property Administrator, or turn-in activity Accountable Property Officer, as appropriate, will place the demilitarization certificate in the applicable source document file for the period stipulated in departmental/agency file retention regulation/instruction. The ACO/PCO will ensure that a copy of the certificate is placed in the appropriate contract administration file and retained for a period of four years. Demilitarization certificates for demilitarization of all small arms weapons/receivers will be retained for the period stipulated in departmental/agency file retention regulation/instruction by the DOD activity responsible for the demilitarization of the small arms weapons and receivers.

## What is certified?

When you sign the certificate, you are certifying or verifying that four items of information are correct. You must personally know these are true by having performed or supervised the Demil (as a certifier) or witnessed the Demil or inspected the residue (as a verifier). The four items are:

- · How the item was demilitarized
- What was demilitarized?
- How many were demilitarized
- When the items were demilitarized

The certification will be substantially as follows:

## **EXAMPLE of DEMIL CERTIFICATE**

NSN 1030-00-322-9788 TID FB451561280001 QUANTITY 3 each	QUANTITY DEMILLED
SIGNATURE Ina Junishe SIGNATURE Mia Joo Veritier	DATE 10.9.96  DATE 10.9.96

# WARNING SIGNING A FALSE CERTIFICATE CONSTITUTES A FELONY AND MAY SUBJECT THE INDIVIDUAL TO PROSECUTION

## **Non-DEMIL Metal**

-Even though you are operating in a contingency environment and economical factors are not a major concern or consideration, you should still try and follow good scrap yard operating procedures whenever possible. At some point, as a good steward to the American Taxpayer, the United States Government will want to try and sell the scrap metal. Therefore the following simple rule should be followed when possible.

Each scrap yard should be designed to minimize scrap handling and to enhance cost effectiveness, wherever feasible. Each time a piece of scrap is moved, the cost of handling that piece of scrap increases. Therefore, whenever possible, the "handle it once" rule should apply. Off-loading material from delivery trucks direct to the appropriate scrap pile or lot will eliminate unnecessary duplicate handling.

## **Hazardous Waste**

-All hazardous waste (HW) needs to be properly identified, packaged, marked and labeled. The DRMOs in Iraq will accept HW but must be accompanied by a disposal turn-in document DD Form.

- ALL HW Pickups Will Be Coordinated Through Installation Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO)
- ECO Coordinates Pick Up Of Following Wastes Through MNF-I C7
  - POL & Oil/Fuel Filters
  - Antifreeze
  - Lead Acid Batteries
  - Lithium Batteries
  - Unrinsed, Empty Drums
- All Other HW Must Be Transported To CCP Al Asad, Anaconda, Or Tallil, Or Stored In Place
- Abandoned Iraqi Chemicals Should Be Left In Place

## DRMOs will not accept the following hazardous waste/material:

- Medical
- Biological
- NBC
- Explosives
- Municipal waste
- Radioactive
- PCBs
- Abandoned Iraqi Chemicals
- Other Foreign Government Material

## **Burnables**

-This may include tents, clothing, camo netting, wooden products, paper and cardboard products, etc.

\* \* \* \* \* \*

## WARNING / HAZARDS!!

# **UnSafe Conditions**

IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ARE SUSPECTED.



- Munitions (AEDA/MPPEH)
  - Radiological property
    - Bio Hazards
- Immediatley STOP, have the area cleared and contact EOD or HAZMAT personnel to clear the area before continuing to work.

\* \* \* \* \* \*

# Examples of Demil and Non-Demil required property

**Demil Code A:** No restrictions, Non tactical or sensitive property (i.e. chairs, tables, refrigerators, air conditioners)

Demil Code Q, Demil Code Q, (Commence Controlled Listed Item; CCLI), Trade Security Control, Demil not required, CCLIs are dual use (military, commercial and other strategic uses) items under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce (DoC), through the Export Administration Regulations. The types of items controlled under the CCL are commodities (i.e., equipment, materials, electronics, etc.), software and technology. The CCL does not include those items exclusively controlled by another department or agency of the U.S. Government., (See DOD 4160.21-M-1, Chapter 3 and Appendix 5); Non military type property (i.e. computers, commercial GPS), Non Tactical Military Vehicles (No Armor or Weapons or Gun mounts). See note below.

Demil Code B, (MLI, Non-SME) - Demilitarization not required. Trade Security Controls required at disposition, Rubber track pads, Kevlar Helmets, Military Test equipment. See note below.

**Demil Code D and E, Total Destruction,** (i.e. Radar, Tempest equipment, Armor, Lasers),

**Demil Code C, Remove and Demil of Key Points,** (i.e. Military Radios, Night Vision equipment).

**Demil Code F,** Requires special instructions to be provided prior to Demil or disposal (i.e.

Recuperators and Recuperator mechanisms, Equilibrators, because of safety and hazardous concerns, Demil must be accomplished by qualified personal and IAW DOD 4160.21-M-1, appendix 4, Category II instructions

**Demil Code G, AEDA, Ammunition Explosive Dangerous Articles,** preformed by qualified EOD personnel only

**Demil Code P, Security Classified Item:** Declassification, demilitarization and removal of any sensitive markings or information will be accomplished prior to accountability, physical transfer to a disposal activity or release from DOD control. (i.e. M1A1, missile guidance systems)

## NOTE

Demil Code B and Q does not require Demil, but are Trade Security Controlled. Transfers of Demil Q (CCLI) or Demil B (MLI) to non-US persons or to US persons lacking a license from the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls at the Department of State (DOS), or Department of Commerce (DOC) will violate the Arms Export Control Act and International Traffic in Arms Regulations, thus requiring such property to be mutilated/demilitarized prior to transfer

## PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY

The Military Units are accountable for all Trade Security Controls items and DEMIL required Military property prior to turn in to DRMO. If Military Services perform and accomplish DEMIL, a signed DEMIL Certification (see below) and or use of before and after pictures of actual DEMIL must available for accountability purposes. DRMO will be accountable for all property once they take receipt of turned in. Once they receive the proper paper work (DD for 1348-1A, signed inert certificate) a DEMIL Certification is required upon completion of DEMIL.

# **EXAMPLES:**

# Military Property Requiring Segregation:



# NON DEMIL Scrap Metal:



# **DEMIL Required Up Armor Parts:**



# **DEMIL Property:**



# Scrap Metal:



Page 11 of 12

## **DEMIL POCs:**

## RICHARD. L. BRUNSON, Lt Col, USAF

Chief, Operations FST-SWA DSN 318-430-7372 FAX 318-430-7362

Email: richard.brunson@dla.mil

## LTC GRANT EDWARDS

DRMS OIC, Iraq
DSN 318-822-4940
SIPRNET: grant.edwards@iraq.centcom.smil.mil

## **JEFF GARRETT**

DOD/DLA DEMIL Program Office Program Office 312-427-2638 Jeff.2.Garrett@dla.mil

## **GEORGE BARCHUK**

DOD/DLA DEMIL Program Manger Program Office 312-427-1539 George.Barchuk@dla.mil

## **ROSCOE DAVIS**

DRMS-BCE, Chief of Controlled Property DSN 312-661-7208 Roscoe.Davis@dla.mil